

Bellevue

THE KENTUCKY STATESMAN.

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H. B. TAYLOR.

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Friday Evening, June 4, 1852.

It is said that the rumor that Col. Bissell, of Illinois, was about to resign his seat in Congress is unfounded. It was said that he was about to resign his seat for the purpose of accepting the post of Attorney for the Illinois central railroad company. We thought it strange at the time; it is a very rare thing for a democrat to be appointed to a lucrative office in a corporation. Col. B. is announced as a candidate for re-election.

Judge Berrien of Georgia has resigned his seat in the United States Senate, and Gov. Cobb has appointed Mr. Charles to fill the vacancy until the 1st of March next, when the term of Mr. Toombs commences.

NEW PRESIDENT AND CASHIER OF THE NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.—At an adjourned meeting of the Directors of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, held at their banking house in this city on the 31st inst., all the members being present, MATTHEW T. SCOTT, Esq., was elected President of the Bank, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of John Telford, Esq. Mr. FARMER DEWEES was thereupon elected Cashier in the place of Mr. Scott, but Mr. Dewees having declined to accept the office, the Board thereupon unanimously elected Mr. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS.

These gentlemen have long held important positions in the Bank, and not only have the entire confidence of the directors, but of the community also. The action of the Directors will, therefore, meet the general approbation of those immediately interested in the Bank, as well as that of the entire business community. The integrity and capacity of all the gentlemen named are admitted by everybody.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—No one dollar note of the Northern Bank of Kentucky signed John Telford, Pres't and bearing date subsequent to the year 1849, is genuine.

The Indianapolis papers are informed by Mr. Adams, who has charge of the Greek slave now exhibiting at that place, that he has within a day or two received directions from Mr. Powers to send the statue to Europe as it has been sold.

NEW BOOK.—Mexico, Aztec, Spanish and Republican.—We thank the agent, Mr. Barnett, now in this city, for a copy of this new work, just from the press of S. Drake & Co., of Hartford. The author, BRAZIL MAYER, formerly Secretary of Legation to Mexico, is a ripe scholar, and has enjoyed rare opportunities for the accomplishment of his great task. He has, in this work, comprised in two large octavo volumes, undertaken to perform the arduous task of giving to the reading public a Historical, Geographical, Political, Statistical and Social account of that country, from the period of the invasion by the Spaniards to the present time; with a view of the ancient Aztec Empire and Civilization; and a Historical Sketch of the late war; and notices of New Mexico and California. It is agreed on all hands that Mr. Mayer has performed his task with great ability, rare intelligence and strict fidelity; and that he has produced a work of great excellence, evincing laborious investigation, and profound research. He has read over an immense field of authority in the preparation of this work, embracing all the old Spanish authors and records connected with the subject, and nothing that is valuable has escaped his attention. He has done the public a peculiar service; for that country has recently excited a peculiar interest in the American mind, and every intelligent inquirer is anxious to learn more of its physical characteristics and the history of its civilization, both ancient and modern. Scarcely any country on the globe presents a history so full of romantic interest as that of Mexico, and accordingly we find in these volumes that the authentic detail of sober facts enlists all the ardent interest which one feels in the perusal of the romances of Scott. The work is beautifully illustrated by fine engravings.

Mr. Barnett will wait upon our citizens and offer them this work, and we recommend all who desire a valuable addition to their libraries to avail themselves of this opportunity to purchase Mayer's History of Mexico.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.—We have received an invitation to attend the exercises in this College, and the deliberations of the "Education Society," on the 23rd and 24th inst. We shall endeavor to be present on an occasion so full of interest, and we return our thanks for the courtesy of Mr. McCalla in extending to us the invitation.

Henry Waller, Esq., has been re-elected President of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company.

THE KENTUCKY STATESMAN.

WEEKLY.

LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1852.

NO. 36.

VOL. III.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, June 1, M.

The Democratic Convention met at 12 M. B. F. Hallet called the House to order, and General R. M. Sanders was chosen President pro tem.

A committee of one from each State was appointed to select permanent officers and examine credentials.

A proposition to exclude alternates and all delegates over the number each State is entitled to, caused a warm and exciting debate. No progress was made in business.

There are two claimants of seats from Georgia, and each claim the right to appear by a member, before the committee on credentials, and advocate their claims.

Not one half the delegates are seated, and hundreds are standing on the floor, not entitled to seats. Virginia has 120 delegates, Mississippi 46, and other States equally as large numbers.

At 1 P. M., a sharp debate ensued against allowing supernumerary delegates to take seats.

The committee from New York fired 31 guns in front of the Hall under a banner labelled "New York for Cass."

The Convention adjourned till 5 P. M.

BALTIMORE, P. M.

At 5 o'clock, P. M. the chairman called the Convention to order, and said the committee of arrangements proposed to extend the platform still further, for the accommodation of all the members.

The chairman inquired if any one of the committee were prepared to report. Mr. Harris, of Illinois, said they were not ready.

Mr. Thompson, of Miss., said the committee on credentials' report was not yet complete, in consequence of a misapprehension as to whether the subject of the rules was referred to them. The committee was instructed to report rules for adoption.

The immense crowd and want of room occasioned great noise and confusion, and hindered the progress of business.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The committee reported the following officers:

President, Hon. John W. Davis, of Ind. Vice Presidents, John Lewis, of Ark.; L. C. Rouse, of Ark.; H. A. Lyons, of California; Jas. T. Pratt, of Conn.; Charles Wright, of Del.; John Branch, of Florida; Joseph Gay, Ga.; James B. Folle, La.; Dr. Chas. Johnson, Ill.; Geo. Giddiepie, Iowa; Levi Tyler, Ky.; Emile Lessorre, La.; Amos W. Roberts, Me.; E. Doyd, Md.; H. H. Chiles, Mass.; E. Faensworth, Mich.; J. B. Nevitt, Miss.; V. A. James, Mo.; S. Tiltor, N. H.; D. H. Craig, N. J.; S. Pratt, N. Y.; W. Edwards, N. C.; W. Medill, Ohio; D. Lynch, Pa.; W. B. Sales, R. I.; Cave Johnson, Tenn.; A. Smith, Texas; D. A. Smalley, Vt.; C. Yancy, Va.; W. Dewey, Wisconsin.

Secretaries, E. C. West, N. York; J. C. Pratt, Tenn.; E. Burksdale, Miss.; Wm. Stewart, Ind.; P. Crittenden, Conn.; W. A. Hoeker, Ill.; E. Bartlett, Ky.; L. Luck, La.; A. Ayer, N. O.; O. S. Dewey, N. C.; J. D. Patterson, Pa.; C. Pryor, Vt.; D. Noble, Wis.

The following rules were reported: That the rules of the House of Representatives as far as applicable to this Convention be adopted.

That two thirds of the whole number of votes given be necessary for a nomination of President and Vice President.

That the vote on all questions shall be taken by States—each State to be entitled to the number of votes which it is entitled to in the next electoral college, regardless of the number of delegates in attendance, said vote to be cast as each State may appoint.

The report was all adopted except that portion relative to the two-thirds rule. Mr. Pratt, of O., said this rule was adopted at the last Democratic Convention, and it is now proposed to force it on us, in derogation of the right that the majority shall rule. As long as we have a two-thirds rule, a minority can force the majority into their views.

A motion was made to lay the motion on the table, which was carried, and the two-thirds rule was adopted. Great applause and deafening huzzas ensued.

A committee was appointed to wait on the President elect, who conducted him to the chair. He then addressed them as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I return my sincere and cordial acknowledgments for the honor conferred, by calling me to the Presidency of your deliberations. Although not altogether unused to the duties of the chair, I approach on this occasion with great doubts as to my success in presiding over so large an assembly; but in my attempt to discharge the arduous duties, I ask you to bear in mind that good old maxim, "order is Heaven's first law." (Applause.) I shall call loudly for your forbearance. May I not say I ask for the exercise of a higher and purer christianity written called forgiveness, not only towards the chair, but towards one another. I ask also, and compel you as fellow Democrats, embarked in the great obligations that rest upon you, as a party to promote harmony, conciliation and compromise. Everything for principle, and nothing for men. Immense applause followed, and the convention adjourned till to-morrow.

BALTIMORE, June 2.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock. Nothing was done till half past 11, when a committee was appointed to report a platform for to-morrow. The resolution declaring that the compromise, especially the Fugitive Slave Law, though unacceptable to a certain portion of the Union,

all Democrats coincide in them for the sake of harmony and the permanency of the Union, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. B. Harlick, of New York, declared it to be the duty of the President to enforce the compromise acts at all hazards. Several motions were made to adjourn, owing to the heat and crowd. There are not less than 1000 claiming seats as delegates. Sunday resolutions in favor of the compromise were read and ordered to be printed. The Convention adjourned till 5 P. M.

BALTIMORE, June 3.

The following is the Committee to draft the Democratic platform:

A. W. Beadler, M. D. Me.; C. C. Brown, N. H.; D. H. Hawley, Vt.; B. F. Hallet, Mass.; Philip Allen, R. I.; W. P. Lawrence, Conn.; H. O. Murphy, N. Y.; D. G. Cole, N. Y.; H. Redder, Pa.; W. S. Osborne, Del.; H. A. McCollough, Md.; O. F. Leek, Va.; B. W. McCrea, N. C.; P. Phillips, Ala.; John D. Freeman, Miss.; P. Soule, La.; Jesse Cole, Pa.; R. Quency, Tex.; N. B. Barson, Ark.; G. W. Manigpeny, O.; Jno W. Stevenson, Ky.; A. Buon, Tenn.; R. J. Owen, R. I.; Owen, Ind.; J. G. Hogg, Del.; W. R. Fairy, Mo.; Stewart, Mich.; H. P. Beadley, Iowa; E. D. Hammond, Cal. No appointment from Wisconsin or Georgia.

Mr. Byer, from New York, offered the following resolution: That in our opinion the public domain belongs to the people of the United States, and that Congress has the right to dispose of it for the benefit of the people. We therefore believe it would be conducive to the common welfare of the people for Government to give limited portions to every actual settler, to be indelibly enjoyed. This was referred to the committee on resolutions.

Mr. Nabors to test the sense of the Convention, offered a resolution that this Convention will not go into nomination of President and Vice President, until a platform is laid down. [Applause.] A debate then ensued.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, June 2d, P. M.

The Convention, during the recess, made arrangements for the better accommodation of the delegates, and the President did not call the Convention to order until 8 o'clock, P. M., and it was some time before there was comparative quiet.

MIDNIGHT SESSION.

BALTIMORE, June 2, 1852.

In relation to South Carolina, the Committee said that documents were presented to them, owing to proceedings of citizens of that State, who sent their Gen. James M. Commander as a delegate. [Laughter.] The committee decided that the paper was not such a document as entitled him to a seat in that Convention. Gen. Nye, of N. H., as a member of the Committee of credentials made a minority report which was read. It sustained the claims of Mr. Rantoul, against a decision of the majority report. It closed with this resolution:

That Robert Rantoul be admitted to a seat to represent the 2nd Congressional District of Massachusetts. There were so many delegates on the floor, that it was a difficult matter to see the face of the speakers, much less to learn their names. A noisy discussion continued on the matter until the question on the motion was postponed till to-morrow, and the report was ordered to be printed. Mr. Byer, of Va., offered a resolution to the effect that 2 delegates representing two divisions from Georgia be allowed to unite and cast the vote of the State.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Exclusively for the Kentucky Statesman.]

BALTIMORE, June 3.

FIRST BALLOT.—Cass 116, Buchanan 93, Marcy 27, Douglas 20, Dodge 3, Houston 8, Weller 4, Dickinson 1.—Kentucky voted for Cass. Ohio voted 1 blank.

SECOND BALLOT.—Cass 119, Buchanan 95, Each gained 2.

THIRD BALLOT.—Cass 119, Buchanan 94, Douglas 21, Marcy 26, Butler 1, Houston 7, Dickinson 1, Lane 13, Dodge 3.—"Blank" 1.

FOURTH BALLOT.—Cass 115, Buchanan 98, Douglas 31, Marcy 25, Butler 1, Houston 7, Lane 13, Dodge 3.—"Blank" 1.

FIFTH BALLOT.—Cass 114, Buchanan 98, Douglas 32, Marcy 26, Butler 1, Houston 8, Lane 13, Dodge 3, Dickinson 1.

SIXTH BALLOT.—Buchanan 98, Cass 114.

SEVENTH BALLOT.—Cass 113, Buchanan 98.

EIGHT BALLOT.—Cass 113, Buchanan 97.

NINTH BALLOT.—Cass 112, Buchanan 97.

TENTH BALLOT.—Cass 111, Buchanan 96, Douglas 40.

ELEVENTH BALLOT.—Cass 101, Buchanan 87, Douglas 50.

TWELTH BALLOT.—Cass 98, Buchanan 88, Douglas 51.

SEVENTEENTH BALLOT.—Cass 99, Buchanan 87, Douglas 50, Marcy 28, Butler 1, Houston 11, Lane 15, Dickinson 1.

Necessary to choice, 192. Adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow.

Buchanan 104, Douglas 77, Marcy 26, Butler 15, Houston 9, Lane 13, Dickinson 1.

Twenty-third BALLOT.—Cass 37, Buchanan 103, Douglas 80, Butler 23, Marcy 26, Butler 20, Lane 13, Dickinson 1.

Twenty-fourth BALLOT.—Cass 33, Buchanan 103, Douglas 80, Butler 23, Marcy 26, Houston 9, Lane 13, Dickinson 1.

Twenty-fifth BALLOT.—Cass 34, Buchanan 101, Douglas 79, Marcy 26, Butler 24, Houston 10, Lane 13, Dickinson 1.

A SHARP OPERATOR.—Of three millions of dollars, which were paid out by the Mexican Claim Board at Washington, the New York Herald thinks it would be fair to say that one-half had gone into the pockets of lobbyists, agents, in and out of Congress, who worked to get the trumped up claims allowed.

One of these agents, as described by the Herald, would pass for a sharp operator in any circle, whether in Columbus City Bank or Cincinnati monte-Bank. He is represented as having received, on one of the claims, twenty-five thousand dollars for carrying it through to a certain point; and this very same agent, as soon as he had pocketed the money, turned round to another claimant, and for fifty thousand dollars opposed the claim which he had previously supported, and actually represented it as a fraud.

Although some of these parties, who get large sums from the Government, by perjury, forgery and bribery, have been indicted at Washington, yet it is very questionable whether they will ever be brought to a final trial; for their conviction would implicate and criminate so many members of Congress, Heads of Departments, Bureau, Clerk desks, political leaders among out-siders, &c., that the Penitentiary of the District would not hold the little army of plunderers.

MORE BLOODSHED.—We regret to state that another desperate affray occurred in our country, about noon on Tuesday last, which resulted in the death of one man and wounding of another. The particulars we detail as we have learned from Dr. S. L. Burden, the attending physician: James Hill, a son of Frederick Hill, one of the survivors of the late affray, known as the "Scott's Fork Tragedy," and Nelson Sutherland alias Neil Bedster, were returning home from the plantation of John and Squire Leavell, where they had been at work. On their way they had to pass a short distance up main Sugar Creek to the Mouth of Scott's Fork, in doing which they were fired upon by four of the Evans and Jackson May, who were concealed in ambush. Many shots were fired by the Evans party, between five and ten balls taking effect upon Sutherland, killing him instantly. During the affray, he received several severe cuts with a bowie knife. James Hill, a boy some fifteen or sixteen years of age, received one wound in the thigh by a ball from the Evans; he then attempted to make his escape, but was pursued by the four Evans, who shot at him several times. He was soon overtaken by the party, and severely beaten over the head with the barrels of their weapons, after which they took from him his own pistol and shot him, the ball taking effect in the hip; he would probably have been killed but for the timely interference of some person who came up and advised them to leave, telling them that the whole Hill party were coming upon them. No shots were fired by Hill or Sutherland. The probability is that Hill will recover, although he is dangerously wounded, one ball lodging near the hip joint.

None of the parties have as yet been apprehended, from the fact we presume, that they are regarded by the community as being law proof. It seems to be a war of extermination, and there is no hope of a reconciliation between the parties.—Lancaster (Ky.) Bonner, 3d.

A QUEER KIND OF REVENGE.—There were once two boys in the same class at school, who were, as far as scholarship was concerned, pretty nearly matched.—We will call one of the boys Thomas and the other Isaac. Thomas got to the head of the class. For some reason or other, Thomas got angry with Isaac and kicked him harshly and severely. At first, the injured boy thought he would strike back; but he checked his angry feelings, and hit upon another plan of revenge: "I will suit as hard as I can," thought he, "and get at the head of my class, and look down on Thomas, and punish him in that way." So he applied himself so closely to study, that he not only got ahead of the boy who had injured him, but of the whole school. And this is not the whole story. He became in after years, one of the greatest scholars that the world ever saw. Reader, it was Isaac Newton.

The Methodist General Conference, now in session in Boston, has passed a resolution declaring that an annual conference is not competent to censure its members for joining secret societies.

The conference fixed upon Indianapolis as the place for holding the next session of the General Conference, which takes place in 1856.

The Methodist General Conference, North, has decided in favor of the pew system, and against that article of Methodist discipline which requires that "men and women should sit apart in all the churches," by a vote of 89 to 62.

German laborers, it is said, are preferred by the railroad contractors in the interior of Illinois, to any other.

JENNY LIND'S FAREWELL SING.—At her last concert in America, given at Castle Garden, New York, on Monday evening, May 24, Madame Goldschmidt concluded the performance with the following song. Let it echo through the land, and find a response in the hearts of all who welcomed a woman to our shores, who, justly prized as she is for her brilliant genius, is more beloved for the noble qualities of christian charity that beautify her nature, and have sanctified her career.

FAREWELL TO AMERICA.

WORDS BY E. P. CRANCH—MUSIC BY GOLDSCHMIDT.

Young land of mine—my Western Star! Whose peaks and valleys I have loved so dearly, I leave thee with a heart that's sad to part.

And if it be that strains of mine Have glided from my heart to thine, My voice was but the breeze that swept The spirit chorus that in thee slept.

Thou music that no voice can tell, Bright Freedom's clime—I feel thy spell, But I must say farewell—farewell!

Her last reception, like her first, was triumphant. The "farewell" was listened to in silent emotion; but when she responded to the call which brought her out after the song was finished, the whole house rose and pronounced its farewell in one wild outburst of passionate enthusiasm.—Cin. Citizen.

NIROU VIEW OF THE IRON HORSE.—A writer in the New York Times, thus apostrophizes the iron horse, as in the depths of night he is seen sweeping over his iron track:

Would you like the luxury of a new sensation? Take your stand six feet from a railroad track, in the night, and await the passing of an express train. There is no wind stirring. Clouds close in the light of the stars. The hum of life has ceased. Blackness and silence brood together upon the face of the earth. A far off the listening ear catches a dawning roar. Half heard and half felt, it grows into more distinctness—partly revealed by the trembling of the solid earth, and partly felt as a shapeless horror-filling the air. Every second swells its awful volume and deepens its terror. The earth now quakes under its tread; a blinding glare, as from the eyes of hell, flashes vivid horror into the surrounding air; and you see crawling along in snaky track, with fiery head, a train swinging from side to side with a wavy motion, a gigantic and terror breathing monster, instinct with life and power crushing the earth with its tread, and creating a whirlwind with its blasting breath, as it sweeps along. Is there anything in the world which impresses the mind with a profounder sense of resistance power than that enormous mass, with its blazing eyes and smoky breath, rushing with the speed of a cannon-ball, and startling the air and earth with the overwhelming horror of its flight? What would the savage think, seeing it for the first time? Imagine such a flight across the country fifty years ago, unheralded by any rumor of its coming, revealing its existence by its presence and rushing suddenly into oblivion, as it now rushes into the darkness, while you gaze upon the spot where it disappeared, and hear only the faint echo of its distant tread.—What rumors of it would fill the world! What tales of its grandeur, of its speed and power, would startle the credulity of the remotest village gossip!

HOW ARE YOU OFF FOR SOAP?—In Matt street, just below Grand, in New York, there is an establishment, similar to those in London, designed for the washing of both persons and clothing, called "Peoples' Washing and Boarding Association." Separate baths may be had at five and ten cents, and the swimming bath at two. For washing clothes, a bench and tools are furnished at so much an hour. Everything is at hand—hot and cold water, and drying chambers having a blast of hot air driven through them by a steam engine, which are so placed that each washer has but to turn round to put the washed articles into the drying chamber. The cover of the tub also forms an ironing board, and the heated irons are brought along upon a little car, and returned in the same way to the fire. The washer may wash, dry and iron her clothes at one washing stand, and with the greatest facility. Surely this is an age of labor-saving invention!

A PRACTICABLE SUGGESTION.—One of our Southern exchanges suggests that on the day of the Presidential election in the several States, at every poll throughout the United States, a box should be placed, having inscribed upon it, "Washington Monument Box," and underneath, "One dime to the Memory of Washington." With the funds thus collected it proposes to complete the monument.

Some few years ago a Philadelpia merchant sent a cargo of goods to Constantinople. After the supercargo saw the bales and the boxes safely landed, he inquired where they could be stored. "Leave them here, it won't rain to-night," was the reply. "But I dare not leave them thus exposed; some of the goods may be stolen," said the supercargo. The Mahomedan merchant burst into a loud laugh, as he replied, "Don't be alarmed, there isn't a christian within fifty miles of here."

A Western editor, in commenting upon the statement that diseases may be communicated by bank notes, remarks:

THE KENTUCKY STATESMAN.

SEMI-WEEKLY,

\$4 in advance; \$4.50 at the end of six months

WEEKLY,

\$2 payable in advance; \$2.50 in 6 months; \$3 if paid at the end of the year.

ADVERTISING.

For 16 lines or less, 3 times weekly or 4 times semi-weekly, \$1.50; 3 months weekly, \$4, semi-weekly, \$6; six months weekly, \$7.50, semi-weekly \$10; 12 mos. weekly, \$15; a w. \$20.

very coolly that his subscribers need not neglect to "pay up" on that account, as he is willing to run the risk of catching anything in that way. On the other hand, he fears that if the bank bills are not forthcoming, the sheriff will catch him.

JOHN J. STITES, M. D.,

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Office—North side Sixth street, between Main and Walnut,

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PARTICULAR attention given to the treatment of all Diseases of the

EYE.

Operation for Catarrh Strabismus (Squinting), and Fistula Lacrymalis, skillfully performed, with or without Chloroform.

LETTERS, from persons at a distance, will meet with prompt attention. May 4-62-ly

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1851, by J. S. HOUGHTON M. D., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Another Scientific Wonder!

GREAT CURE FOR

DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S

PEPSIN

DYSPEPSIA!

THE TRUE

DIGESTIVE FLUID;

OR, GASTRIC JUICE.

Prepared from KENNET, or the fourth STOMACH OF THE OX, after directions of BARON LIEBIG, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., Philadelphia.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation, and Debility, arising after Stomachic or other method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice.

Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin, infused in water, will digest or dissolve, Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours, out of the stomach.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or Great Digestive Principle of the Gastric Juice—the Solvent of the Food, the Purifying, Preserving, and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming an ARTIFICIAL DIGESTIVE FLUID, precisely similar to the natural gastric juice.

It is a COMPLETE and PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for it. By the aid of this preparation, the pains and evils of Indigestion and Dyspepsia are removed, just as they would be by a healthy stomach. It is doing wonders for Dyspepsia, cure cases of Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline, and Dyspeptic Consumption, supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The Scientific Evidence upon which it is based, is in the highest degree CURIOUS and REMARKABLE.

Scientific Evidence;

BARON LIEBIG in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An Artificial Digestive Fluid, analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the muscular stomach of the stomach of the Ox, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, will be softened, changed, and digested, just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach."

Dr. COMBE, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution of the due quantity of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-pervailing cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding everything else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomachs of living animals, which proved completely successful."

Dr. GRAHAM, author of our famous work on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in physiology, that the stomachs of animals, muzzled in water, impart to the food the property of dissolving various articles of food, of effecting a kind of artificial digestion of them in no wise different from the natural digestive process."

Dr. Houghton's Pepsin is sold by nearly all the dealers in fine drugs and Popular Remedies, throughout the United States. It is prepared in Powder and in Fluid form—and in the description Vials for the use of Physicians.

PRIVATE CIRCULARS for the use of Physicians, may be obtained of Dr. Houghton or his Agents, describing the whole process of preparation, and giving the authorities upon which the claims of this new remedy are based. As it is NOT A SECRET REMEDY, no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians in respectful standing and regular practice.

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Building Materials and Tools.

A FRESH assortment of EVERY DESCRIPTION, at low figures, on

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